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UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND
TRANSPORTATION COMPONENT COMMAND
SCHEDULING AND MOVEMENT INTERFACE (USTC SMI)
JOINT OPERATION PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM

SOFTWARE USER'S MANUAL (SUM)

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SECTION 1. SCOPE

1.1 Identification

This Software User's Manual (SUM) describes methods for controlling the interface and electronic data exchange for the United States Transportation Command/Transportation Component Command (USTRANSCOM/TCC) Scheduling and Movement (S&M) Interface (USTC SMI) Computer Software Configuration Item (CSCI) of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) CSCI. Publication of this document is required by Task Order 5CSCT01 under Contract DCA100-91-C-0148.

1.2 System Overview

The focal point within the Global Command & Control System (GCCS) for force development activity and status is the S&M Client/Server (C/S) System. The S&M C/S System provides a vehicle to track the planned and reported movement of Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) movement requirements. The S&M C/S System allows the GCCS users to manually create, update, allocate, manifest, and review both USTRANSCOM and organic carrier information before, during, and after deployment. The S&M C/S System is the essential element in providing visibility of the status of force disposition during the deployment and redeployment phases of crisis action operations and exercises.

The USTC SMI provides external systems an interface to the S&M C/S System. The focus of the development of the interface is to provide the Global Transportation Network (GTN) prototype a gateway by which the GTN system can supply the Command and Control (C2) planning and intransit visibility segments of the S&M C/S System with carrier arrival, departure, scheduling, and status information; actual carrier cargo information; and passenger movement information. The capability is provided by the electronic transfer of information from the classified GTN system to the S&M C/S segment of the GCCS.

GTN is a C2 information system which provides USTRANSCOM and its component commands with integrated, automated support to plan, provide, and control the common user airlift, surface lift, and terminal services that deploy and sustain the Department of Defense (DOD) forces globally during peacetime and war. Specifically, GTN focuses on providing USTRANSCOM with the information required to carry out its mission of global transportation management. GTN consists of the hardware, software, interfaces, policies, and procedures necessary to provide USTRANSCOM with the information needed for transportation visibility, planning, C2, intelligence, and reporting. GTN consists of a classified and an unclassified environment.

The capability of supplying surface data is not included in the interface at this time since there is currently no way to identify surface data by Operation Plan (OPLAN). However, data elements identifying surface information are included in the data transfer formats in anticipation of future use.

Although USTC SMI focuses on obtaining data from the GTN system, the interface is general enough to allow other systems not feeding the GTN system to feed the S&M C/S database providing the defined data transfer formats are followed.

USTC SMI handles seven types of transaction records from an external system. The names of these transactions are:

- a. Add/Change Carrier
- b. Delete Carrier
- c. Add/Change/Delete Reported Itinerary
- d. Add/Change/Delete Allocation
- e. Add/Change/Delete Manifest
- f. Add Remarks
- g. Report Estimated Time In Commission (ETIC).

All transaction records are transmitted in a human-readable format. Some of the transactions exist as one header record followed by one or more trailer records. The formats of these transactions are provided in the USTC SMI Interface Control Document (ICD), TD 128-2.

1.2.1 USTC SMI Diagrams

USTC SMI receives data from GTN which, in turn, receives data from various transportation systems. Once the data reaches USTC SMI, it undergoes a comprehensive series of validations and transformations. At the highest level of abstraction, this series of validations and transformations is realized by the following sequential process:

- a. Data files are received from GTN. The files are placed in the input directory.
- b. USTC SMI Preprocessor obtains the earliest file (based upon the file sequence number) from the input directory and initiates the USTC SMI Main Interface.

- c. The USTC SMI Main Interface obtains, from the JOPES Core Database and available files, the additional data necessary to generate S&M Update Transactions.
- d. The USTC SMI Main Interface creates GCCS S&M Update Transactions.
- e. The USTC SMI Main Interface feeds the S&M Update Transactions to the S&M External Transaction Processor (XTP).
- f. The S&M XTP further edits the S&M Update Transactions by updating the S&M portion of the JOPES Core Database and places the transactions on the send queue.
- g. The USTC SMI User Interface allows the GCCS user to manipulate some configuration files used by the USTC SMI Preprocessor and USTC SMI Main Interface.

Figure 1-1 presents a logical flow of data through the USTC SMI.

1.2.2 USTC SMI

The architecture of GCCS consists of several Sun hardware platforms connected to a secret Local Area Network (LAN). GCCS is located in Building 1900 at Scott Air Force Base (AFB), Illinois.

Both the classified and the unclassified GTN systems are located in Building 1575, the Consolidated Computer Facility (CCF), at Scott AFB, Illinois. The GTN systems consist of several Sun hardware platforms connected to a dedicated GTN LAN.

Files are transferred from GTN to GCCS via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) over the classified LAN.

1.2.3 USTC SMI File Description

1.2.3.1 USTC SMI File Format

The input file for the USTC SMI is an American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) file of records, defined in the ICD. The file consists of data records followed by a record consisting of "NNNN" as an End of File (EOF) marker. Individual records within the file are separated by a single ASCII new-line character.

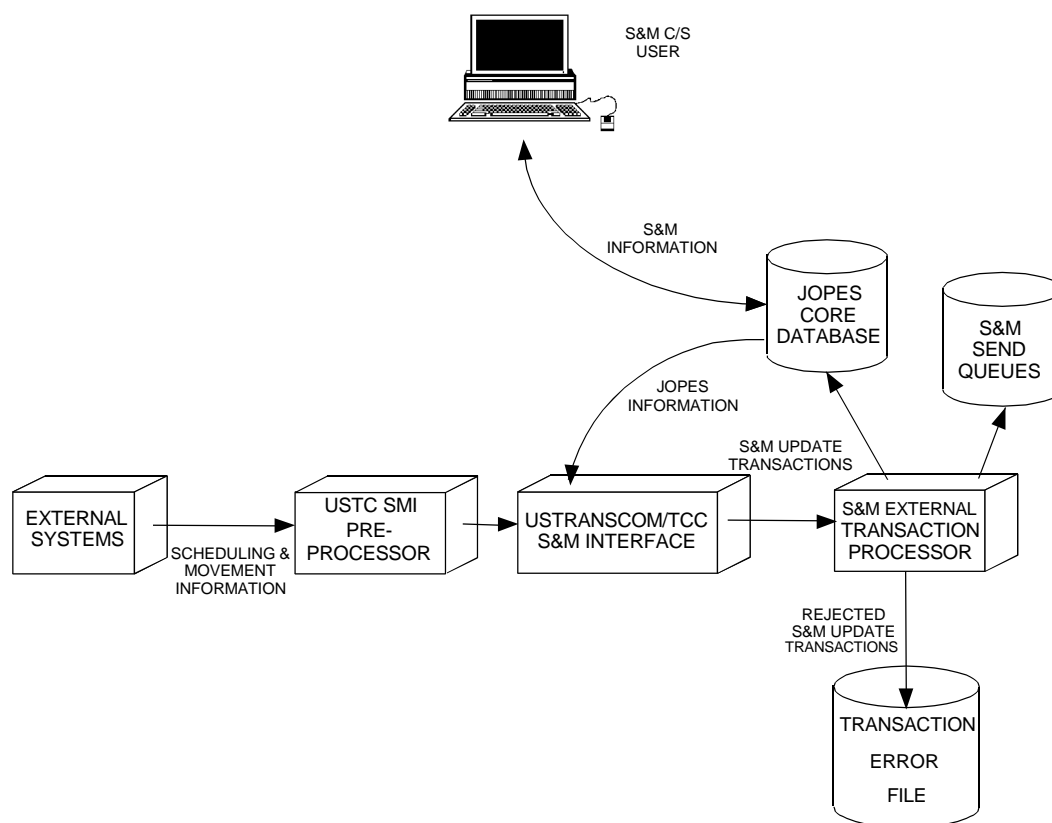


Figure 1-1. Data Flow Through USTC SMI

1.2.3.2 USTC SMI File Name

The name of a USTC SMI file from GTN consists of the characters "GTN" followed by an underscore mark, the two numeric digits of the year, the numeric month of the year, the numeric day of the month, the hour of the day, the minute of the hour, the second of the minute, and a three-digit sequence number (i.e., GTN_YYMMDDHHMMSSnnn.Z). The date-time extension makes the file name unique and allows the transfer of multiple files per day. The three-digit sequence number allows USTC SMI to determine if a file is missing. For example, GTN_940110120000104.Z would be a file sent on the 10th day of January 1994, at noon (local time), from GTN to the USTC SMI and should be processed after the file with sequence extension 103. The sequence number is reset to 001 after reaching 999. The ".Z" suffix indicates the file is compressed prior to FTP.

1.2.3.3 USTC SMI File Location

Files are transferred from GTN to GCCS. A duplicate of each file is kept on the GTN system in the "/gtn/[GTNSYSTEM]/gccsarchive" directory. The GTN directory is examined at the end of each GTN update cycle. Any files with date/time stamps 7 days old are purged.

The files are transferred to the GCCS system directory /h/SMINT/progs/input_transactions. The files are processed in order by the USTC SMI. The processing order is determined by the USTC SMI Preprocessor.

1.3 Document Overview

This SUM provides the following: general information about the USTC SMI; description of execution procedures for the USTC SMI User Interface; and examples of reports and Electronic Mail (E-mail) messages generated by the USTC SMI.

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SECTION 2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following documents of the exact version shown form a part of this specification to the extent specified within. In the event of a conflict between a referenced document and this specification, the contents of this specification takes precedence.

2.1 Government Documents

Federal Standards:

Federal Standards:

FIPS 1-2, Code for Information Interchange, Its Representations, Subsets and Extensions, 14 November 1984.

FIPS 146, GOSIP: Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile, 24 August 1988.

Military Specifications:

TD 34-21-1B, Global Transportation Network (GTN) Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Interface Requirements Specification (IRS), 17 November 1994.

TD 132-2, USTC SMI Software Design Document (SDD), 31 January 1995.

TD 129-2, USTC SMI Interface Design Document (IDD), 31 January 1995.

TD 128-2, USTC SMI Interface Control Document (ICD), 16 August 1995.

TD 135-2, USTC SMI Software Test Report (STR), 20 December 1995.

TD 155-2 USTC SMI Maintenance Manual (MM), 31 December 1995.

GCCS/JOPES Core Database Maintenance Manual, September 1995.

GCCS System Services Maintenance Manual, September 1995.

GCCS System Services Administrator's Manual, September 1995.

Military Standards:

MIL-STD-1777, Military Standard Internet Protocol, August 1983.

MIL-STD-1778, Military Standard Transmission Control Protocol, August 1983.

MIL-STD-1780, Military Standard File Transfer Protocol, May 1984.

MIL-STD-1782, Military Standard Telecommunications Network (TELNET) Protocol, May 1984.

Manuals:

NIST Special Publication 500-163, PB90-111212, Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile Users' Guide, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Maryland, August 1989.

Regulations:

Department of Defense (DOD) 4500.32-R, Volume I, Military Standard Transportation And Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP), March 1987 (Change 5, 12 August 1994).

P.L. 100-235 Computer Security Act of 1987, 8 January 1988.

United States Transportation Command Regulation (USTCR) 4-5, Data Management and Standards Program, 22 March 1991.

Handbooks:

JTC3AH 9000, Joint User Handbook for Message Text Formats (JUH-MFT).

Other Publications:

Contract DCA 100-89-C-0041, Defence Communications Agency, Draft Global Transportation Network, Technical Architecture, Technical Report, 31 January 1991.

Contract DCA 100-89-C-0041, Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL) 12-002, Defense Communications Agency, Global Transportation Network, Information Architecture, Technical Report, First Draft, 31 December 1990.

Copies of specifications, standards, drawings, and publications required by suppliers in connection with specified procurement functions should be obtained from the contracting agency or as directed by the contracting officer.

2.2 Nongovernment Documents

Standards:

ANSI/IEEE 802.3-1985, ISO Draft International Standard 8802/3. IEEE Standards for Local Area Networks: Carrier Sensed Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) Access Method and Physical Layer Specification, 31 December 1984.

ANSI/IEEE 802.3a, b, c, and e - 1988 (Supplements to ANSI/IEEE STD 802.3-1985)
An American National Standard: IEEE Standards for Local Area Networks:
Supplements to Carrier Sensed Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD)
Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications, 28 December 1987.

Other Publications:

ISO 8802-3:1989 Information Processing Systems-Local Area Network-Part III:
Carrier Sensed Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD), Access Method
and Physical Layer Specification, 24 February 1989.

Technical society and technical association specifications and standards are generally available for reference from libraries. They are also distributed among technical groups and using Federal Agencies.

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SECTION 3. EXECUTION PROCEDURES

3.1 General Information

USTC SMI consists of three executables: the USTC SMI User Interface; the USTC SMI Preprocessor; and the USTC SMI Main Interface. These three executables and other files necessary for their execution are installed as part of the GCCS/Installation only on the USTRANSCOM GCCS system.

The USTC SMI User Interface provides a way to execute the USTC SMI Main Interface with a single file. The USTC SMI Main Interface is also executed by the USTC SMI Preprocessor.

The USTC SMI Preprocessor should always be executing. It is initiated whenever GCCS is booted and executes as a background job. If the Preprocessor aborts for any reason, a message is automatically sent to the E-mail addresses provided in the USTC SMI User Interface parameters file.

3.1.1 File Descriptions

All of the files and directories necessary for executing the USTC SMI are found under the "/h/smint/progs" directory on GCCS. They are set up during the installation process. The following is a list of the files and directories which are found in this directory:

- a. usmi_sm_interface - This is the executable for the USTC SMI Main Interface. It is executed by the USTC SMI Preprocessor and through the USTC SMI User Interface.
- b. usmi_sm_pre_processor - This is the executable for the USTC SMI Preprocessor. It is a daemon which is brought up whenever GCCS is booted.
- c. run_pre_processor - This is the script file used to execute the USTC SMI Preprocessor. If the USTC SMI Preprocessor is brought down by an error or other circumstances, this script file should be executed under the "gtnsmint" User Identification (USERID).
- d. run_smi_screens - This is the script file used to execute the USTC SMI User Interface. It is connected to the icon on the GCCS desktop.
- e. usmi_config_file.txt - This file contains information necessary for the execution of the USTC SMI Preprocessor, Main Interface, and User Interface. It must exist in its proper format for the three executables. The file contains:

- (1) Path for the ./temp and ./flat_file directories
- (2) File owners of the Oracle database files
- (3) Length of time to retain files in the ./temp directory
- (4) Length of time for the USTC SMI Preprocessor to wait for a file from GTN prior to sending out an E-mail message
- (5) Length of time the USTC SMI Preprocessor will sleep after processing a file
- (6) Length of time the USTC SMI Preprocessor will wait on a file to be transferred before it processes the file in an incomplete state
- (7) A flag indicating whether redundant transactions should be generated for carriers supporting multiple OPLANs.

The file should be edited through the USTC SMI User Interface.

- f. usmi_land_file.script - This is a script file used by the USTC Main Interface to send reports to a file.
- g. usmi_land_print.script - This is a script file used by the USTC Main Interface to send reports to a printer.
- h. ./archive/ - This directory contains the files processed through USTC SMI. The USTC SMI Main Interface places the file in this directory after the file has been processed and prior to deleting it from the ./input_transactions/ directory. The USTC SMI Main Interface purges outdated files from this directory according to the information in the parameters file.
- i. ./temp/ - This directory contains temporary files necessary for executing the USTC SMI Interface. Files necessary for the generation of the automated E-mail messages, files of transactions provided to the XTP, and files necessary for the production of the USTC SMI Report are written here. This directory is cleaned up after every execution of the USTC SMI Main Interface executable. The current clean-up time for this directory is found in the usmi_config_file.txt file.
- j. ./errors/ - This directory contains error files produced by the USTC SMI Main Interface or by XTP. The USTC SMI Main Interface purges outdated files from this directory according to the information in the parameters file.
- k. ./input_transactions/ - This directory is the location where the GTN system portion of this interface places files to be processed.

- l. stop - This file is used to stop the USTC SMI Preprocessor. It should be copied into the ./input_transactions/ directory whenever the USTC SMI Preprocessor is to be terminated.
- m. ./reports/ - This directory contains report files generated by the USTC SMI Main Interface and by XTP. The USTC SMI Main Interface purges outdated files from this directory according to the information in the parameters file.
- n. ./usmilib/ - This directory contains all of the directories and files necessary to execute the USMI User Interface.
- o. ./flat_file/ - This directory contains files necessary for the execution of the USTC SMI Interface. The following files exist in this directory:
 - (1) pre_processor.out - This is the file to which the USTC SMI Preprocessor writes output messages.
 - (2) gtn_sm_input_parameters - This is the file used by the USTC SMI User Interface to store the parameters set by the user. If for any reason this file is corrupted, it may be fixed by using the USTC SMI User Interface. If the file does not exist, the USTC SMI User Interface creates it automatically.
 - (3) gtn_sm_information_file - This file is used by USTC SMI Preprocessor to determine the last file processed by the Preprocessor. If the file does not exist, the USTC SMI Preprocessor creates it automatically.
 - (4) usmi_capacities.txt - This is a text file used by the USTC SMI Main Interface to determine the carrier capacities based upon the configuration code and type of the input carrier. Each line contains the following:

Characters 1 - 7	Type of carrier
Characters 15 - 19	First five characters of the configuration code of the carrier
Characters 22 - 26	Maximum number of Passengers (PAX) of the carrier
Characters 29 - 36	Maximum Short Tons (STONs) of the carrier (with a decimal point)
Characters 38 - 44	Maximum Measurement Tons (MTONs) of the carrier
Characters 48 - 53	Maximum Square Feet (SQFT) of the carrier

Characters 55 - 61 Maximum Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
(POL) of the carrier.

The file should be edited through the USTC SMI User Interface.

- (5) `amc_provorg_source_service.txt` - This file is used by the USTC SMI Main Interface to determine the Providing Organization (PROVORG), source, and service codes of an input air carrier. Each row contains the first character of the Air Mobility Command (AMC) Mission Identifier (ID) followed by the PROVORG, source, and service codes associated with that Mission ID. It should be edited through the USTC SMI User Interface.
- (6) `provorg_list.txt` - This file is used by the USTC SMI User Interface. It contains a list and description of the valid PROVORG codes for the input carriers. Currently, the only way to edit this text file is with a system-provided editor.
- (7) `service_list.txt` - This file is used by the USTC SMI User Interface. It contains a list and description of the valid service codes for the input carriers. Currently, the only way to edit this text file is with a system-provided editor.
- (8) `source_list.txt` - This file is used by the USTC SMI User Interface. It contains a list and description of the valid source codes for the input carriers. Currently, the only way to edit this text file is with a system-provided editor.
- (9) `template_sm_input_parameters` - This file is used by the USTC SMI User Interface. It contains a template to use for adding parameters files for new interface system codes.
- (10) `interface_system_codes.txt` - This file is used by the USTC SMI User Interface. It contains a list of the current valid interface system codes provided on the USTC SMI User Interface Scheduling & Movement Interface screen.

3.2 USTC SMI User Interface Execution Procedures

The USTC SMI User Interface consists of one main window, eight follow-on windows, a window to select a file, and a window to select a directory. The screens are described in the following subparagraphs.

3.2.1 Scheduling & Movement Interface Screen

Figure 5-1 presents the Scheduling & Movement Interface Screen. This screen is displayed when the user clicks on the USMI icon. Seven activity buttons allow the user to navigate to various screens of the USMI.

3.2.1.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the Activate USMI Interface, Set Parameters, and Activate Cleanup buttons will be disabled. These activities require an Interface System Code to be entered.

3.2.1.2 Primary Actions

Pressing an activity button brings up the appropriate follow-on screen.

The user must select an Interface System Code to press the Activate USMI Interface, Set Parameters, or Activate Cleanup button. The other buttons do not require an Interface System Code.

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Figure 5-1. Scheduling and Movement Interface Screen

If the user selects an Interface System Code which does not have a parameters file, a confirmation screen will be displayed stating that a parameters file does not exist. The confirmation screen will have OK and Cancel buttons. If the user presses the OK button on the confirmation screen, the Set Parameters screen will be displayed. Pressing Cancel on the confirmation screen will take the user back to the Scheduling & Movement Interface Screen.

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If the user selects an Interface System Code which has a parameters file, but the file is corrupted, a warning message will be displayed to the user stating that the parameters file is corrupted. The Set Parameters screen will then be displayed.

3.2.1.3 Exit Actions

Pressing the EXIT button will quit the USMI User Interface and return the user to the GCCS desktop.

3.2.1.4 Field Descriptions

The following provides a description of the field found on this screen:

INTERFACE SYSTEM CODE. 12 alphanumeric characters. Only list selections are allowed.

3.2.2 USMI Preprocessor Screen

Figure 5-2 presents the USMI Preprocessor Screen. This screen will show the current status of the USMI Preprocessor and allow the user to start, restart, or stop the USMI Preprocessor. The USMI Preprocessor status field will contain either "Running" or "Stopped" to show the current status. The Last File Processed field will contain the name of the last input file successfully processed. The Time of Last Activity field will contain the latest date and time the USMI Preprocessor performed any activity. The Last E-mail Message field will contain the last E-mail message sent out by the USMI Preprocessor, along with the date/time stamp of the last E-mail message.

All fields on the screen will be updated every 15 seconds.

3.2.2.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the status frame is populated with the current information about the Preprocessor. If the USMI Preprocessor is currently running, the Start Preprocessor and Restart Preprocessor buttons are disabled. If the USMI Preprocessor is currently stopped, the Stop Preprocessor button is disabled.

Figure 5-2. USMI Preprocessor Screen

3.2.2.2 Primary Actions

The following describes the primary actions allowed and edits performed on this screen:

- a. Start Preprocessor. This button allows the user to start the USMI Preprocessor in its normal mode. Any missing or incomplete file will cause the USMI Preprocessor to stop. This button will only be active if the current status is "Stopped".
- b. Restart Preprocessor. This button allows the user to start the USMI Preprocessor in a forced mode. The USMI Preprocessor will process the next file whether it is incomplete or any files are missing. After this file is processed, the USMI Preprocessor will return to normal mode, stopping whenever a file is missing or incomplete. This button will only be active if the current status is "Stopped".
- c. Stop Preprocessor. This button allows the user to stop the USMI Preprocessor. This button will only be active if the current status is "Running".

3.2.2.3 Exit Actions

The user selects Main Menu at the bottom of the screen to return to the Scheduling & Movement Interface screen.

3.2.3 Activate USMI Interface Screen

Figure 5-3 presents the Activate USMI Interface Screen. This screen allows the user to process a file of input transactions via the USMI Main Interface. The USMI Main Interface reads the input transactions from the file, compares the information to the data on the JOPES Core Database, and creates S&M transactions. These S&M transactions are fed to XTP. XTP edits the S&M transactions and updates the JOPES Core Database accordingly.

The user can either enter the name of the input file, or use the Select button to receive a scrollable list of filenames which allows the user to choose a file of input transactions to be processed.

Figure 5-3. Activate USMI Interface Screen

3.2.3.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the USERID will be checked to ensure the user has read permissions to the AMC PROVORG/Source/Service Codes file, the configuration file, the parameters file, and the carrier capacities file. Read/write permissions to the error, report, archive, and temp directories will also be checked. The cursor will be placed in the Enter Input File field which will be populated with spaces.

3.2.3.2 Primary Actions

The following describes the primary actions allowed and edits performed on this screen:

- a. Select. This button will display the Select Input File screens which allows the user to choose a file of input transactions to be processed.
- b. Process File. If the Process File button is pressed, the file name is edited to ensure the file exists, and the user has read permissions to the file. If the file name passes the edit checks, the input file will be processed by the USMI Main Interface. During execution, the cursor will be changed to a clock icon indicating the input file is being processed. An announcement window stating the file was processed is displayed after the execution of the USMI Main Interface is complete.

3.2.3.3 Exit Actions

The user selects Main Menu at the bottom of the screen to return to the Scheduling & Movement Interface screen.

3.2.3.4 Field Descriptions

The following provides a description of the field found on this screen:

INPUT FILE. 100 alphanumeric characters.

3.2.4 Select File Screen

Figure 5-4 presents the Select File Screen. This screen allows the user to type in a filename or select from a scrollable list of filenames.

The File edit box will contain the selected filename. The scrollable list of filenames and directories will be populated with the current system directory contents.

3.2.4.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the edit box is blanked out. If no directory information was passed from the parent screen, the edit box is populated with the current system directory name.

3.2.4.2 Primary Actions

The user can select a file from the scrollable list of filenames by clicking on a file in the list. If the user double clicks on a directory name listed in the scrollable list, the list is updated with the contents of the selected directory. A double click on the “../” in the scrollable list will take the user up one directory level.

3.2.4.3 Exit Actions

The following describes the actions necessary to exit this screen:

- a. OK. The user selects OK at the bottom of the screen to validate the selected file. If the file exists and the user has proper permissions to the file, the user is returned to the parent screen with the selected file information displayed. If the file is invalid, an invalid file message window is displayed, and the user remains in the Select File screen.
- b. Cancel. The user selects Cancel at the bottom of the screen to return to the parent screen and discard any file selection made.

Figure 5-4. Select File Screen

3.2.5 Set AMC Codes Screen

Figure 5-5 presents the Set AMC Codes Screen. This screen displays the contents of the AMC PROVORG/Source/Service codes file. It also permits adds, changes, and deletes to the AMC PROVORG/Source/Service codes file. The file information is displayed in a scrollable list sorted by Mission ID First Character. The highlighted information is displayed in the fields of the edit frame at the bottom of the screen.

3.2.5.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the USERID will be checked to ensure the user has read/write permissions to the AMC PROVORG/Source/Service Codes file and read permissions to the PROVORG, Source, and Service Code files. The scroll list is populated with the data from the AMC PROVORG/Source/Service Codes file. The cursor will highlight the first row in the list. The fields in the edit frame will be populated with the data from the first row.

3.2.5.2 Primary Actions

The following describes the primary actions allowed and edits performed on this screen:

- a. Change. To change the AMC codes, the user selects the row of codes to be changed. The information from the selected row is placed in the edit frame. The user may make desired changes. The user will not be able to change the Mission ID First Character field. If changes are made to the PROVORG/Source/Service codes, the user is forced to choose either Apply or Cancel in the edit frame.

If the Apply button in the edit frame is pressed, the row information in the list is updated with the edited information.

If the Cancel button in the edit frame is pressed, the selected row information remains unchanged and the information in the edit frame is refreshed.

- b. Add. If the user selects the add button directly under the scrollable list, the cursor is placed in the first edit field. The edit fields will be blank or will contain the first choice from the drop down list. After the user enters/selects the desired information, the user is required to choose either Apply or Cancel in the edit frame.

Figure 5-5. Set AMC Codes Screen

If the Apply button in the edit frame is pressed, the scrollable list will be updated and redisplayed in sorted order with the row just added highlighted. The user is not allowed to add a Mission ID First Character if it already exists in the table. A confirmation screen will be displayed stating that the Mission ID First Character already exists. The confirmation screen will have OK and Cancel buttons. If the user presses the OK button on the confirmation screen, the add will be treated as a change. Pressing Cancel on the confirmation screen will place the cursor back in the edit frame with no changes.

If the Cancel button in the edit frame is pressed, the scrollable list remains unchanged and the information in the edit frame is reset to blanks or the first choice from the corresponding list.

- c. Delete. The user selects the row of information to delete and presses the delete button directly under the scrollable list. The user is prompted to verify the delete.
- d. Print. The user selects the Print AMC Codes File button at the bottom of the screen to send the contents of the AMC PROVORG/Source/Service Codes file to the printer. The file is sent to the printer without formatting.
- e. Update File. The user selects Update File at the bottom of the screen to save all changes made to the AMC PROVORG/Source/Service Codes file.

3.2.5.3 Exit Actions

The user selects Main Menu at the bottom of the screen to exit the screen. If changes have been made and the file not updated, a confirmation screen will be posted with Update File and Disregard Changes button selections. The user must press one of the two selections. The user is returned to the Scheduling & Movement Interface screen.

3.2.5.4 Field Descriptions

The following provides a description of the fields found on this screen:

- a. Mission ID First Character. 1 alphanumeric character (including special characters).
- b. PROVORG. Only list selections allowed.
- c. Service. Only list selections allowed.
- d. Source. Only list selections allowed.

3.2.6 Set Parameters Screen

Figure 5-6 presents the Set Parameters Screen. This screen displays the contents of the parameters file for the specified Interface System Code. It also permits changes to the parameters file.

Parameters include:

- a. Report Options (Print report and/or retain report file)
- b. File Retention times
- c. Directory locations
- d. E-mail addresses.

3.2.6.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the USERID will be checked to ensure the user has read/write permissions to the parameters file. The screen is populated with the data from the parameters file.

3.2.6.2 Primary Actions

The following describes the primary actions allowed and edits performed on this screen:

- a. Report Options. The user may select one of the following: print the report only; print the report and retain a copy in a file; or create a report file without printing. If the report is to be printed, a printer must be specified. The printer will be edited to ensure it exists (if possible). If the report is to be retained in a file, a report file directory must be specified.
- b. File Retention. The user may indicate the amount of time files should be kept in the specified directories. Time allowed will be 0-99 days and 0-23 hours. If a time is designated, the user must enter a corresponding directory.

Figure 5-6. Set Parameters Screen

- c. Directory Locations. The user may enter a directory to retain error, report, and archive files. If the user enters a directory, the file retentions may be set, but are not required. The directory must be a valid directory, and the user must have read/write permissions to the directory.
- d. Select. These buttons will display a scrollable list screen which allows the user to indicate the directories to be used for errors, reports, and archives.
- e. Print. The user selects the Print Parameters File button at the bottom of the screen to send the contents of the parameters file to the printer. The file is sent to the printer without formatting.
- f. E-mail Addresses. If the E-mail addresses specified do not have an "@" sign in them, they will be checked to ensure they are valid addresses.
- g. Update File. The user selects Update File at the bottom of the screen to save all changes made to the parameters file. If a parameters file does not exist for the specified Interface System Code, a parameters file will be created.

3.2.6.3 Exit Actions

The user selects Main Menu at the bottom of the screen to exit the screen. If changes have been made and the file not updated, a confirmation screen will be posted with Update File and Disregard Changes button selections. The user must press one of the two selections. The user is returned to the Scheduling & Movement Interface screen.

3.2.6.4 Field Descriptions

The following provides a description of the fields found on this screen:

- a. Printer. 60 alphanumeric characters.
- b. File Retention Days. Integer (0-99).
- c. File Retention Hours. Integer (0-23.)
- d. File Directories. 100 alphanumeric characters.
- e. E-mail Addresses. 60 alphanumeric characters.

3.2.7 Select File Directory Screen

Figure 5-7 presents the Select File Directory Screen. This screen allows the user to select a directory from a list of directories. The full path name of the current directory is displayed in the edit box with valid subordinate directories displayed in the scrollable list below.

3.2.7.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the edit box is populated with the passed directory from the parent screen. If no directory information was passed from the parent screen, the edit box is populated with the current system directory name. The scrollable list box is filled with directories that exist within the directory displayed in the edit box.

3.2.7.2 Primary Actions

The user can change the directory in the edit box by either clicking on a directory name in the scrollable list or by typing in a directory name and hitting the return key.

A double click on the directory name will cause the directory to be selected and any subdirectories to be displayed in the scrollable list below. A double click on the "../" in the scrollable list will take the user up one directory level.

3.2.7.3 Exit Actions

The following describes the actions necessary to exit this screen:

- a. OK. The user selects OK at the bottom of the screen to validate the selected directory. If the directory is valid and the USERID has read/write permissions, the user is returned to the parent screen with the selected directory information being displayed.
- b. Cancel. The user selects CANCEL at the bottom of the screen to return to the parent screen and discard any directory selection made.

Figure 5-7. Select File Directory Screen

3.2.8 Set Carrier Capacities Screen

Figure 5-8 presents the Set Carrier Capacities Screen. This screen displays the contents of the carrier capacities file. The screen also permits adds, changes, and deletes to the carrier capacities file.

The file information is displayed in a scrollable list sorted by Carrier Type and then Configuration. The highlighted information is displayed in the fields of the edit frame at the bottom of the screen.

3.2.8.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the USERID will be checked to ensure the user has read/write permissions to the carrier capacities file. The scroll list is populated with the data from the carrier capacities file. The cursor will highlight the first row in the list. The fields in the edit frame will be populated with the data from the first row.

3.2.8.2 Primary Actions

The following describes the primary actions allowed and edits performed on this screen:

- a. Change. The user selects the row of information to change. The information from the selected row is placed in the edit frame. The user will not be able to change the carrier type or configuration. The user may make desired changes to the other fields in the edit frame. If changes are made to the information, the user is forced to choose either Apply or Cancel in the edit frame.

If the Apply button in the edit frame is pressed, the row information in the list is updated with the edited information. Basic edit checks are made on the numeric fields before the change is accepted.

If the Cancel button in the edit frame is pressed, the selected row information remains unchanged, and the information in the edit frame is refreshed.

- b. Add. The user selects the add button directly under the scrollable list to add new data. The cursor is placed in the first edit field. The edit fields will be blank. After the user enters the desired information, the user is required to choose either Apply or Cancel in the edit frame.

Figure 5-8. Set Carrier Capacities Screen

If the Apply button is pressed in the edit frame, the scrollable list will be updated by adding the new information to the list and redisplayed in sorted order with the row just added highlighted. Basic edit checks are made on the numeric fields before the change is accepted. The user is not allowed to add the Carrier Type/Configuration combination if it already exists in the table. A confirmation screen will be displayed stating the Carrier Type/Configuration combination already exists. The confirmation screen will have OK and Cancel buttons. If the user presses the OK button on the confirmation screen, the add will be treated as a change. Pressing Cancel on the confirmation screen will place the cursor back in the edit frame with no changes to the edit frame.

If the Cancel button in the edit frame is pressed, the scrollable list remains unchanged, and the information in the edit frame is cleared.

- c. Delete. The user selects the row of information to delete and presses the delete button directly under the scrollable list. The user is prompted to verify the delete.
- d. Print. The user selects the Print Capacities File button at the bottom of the screen to send the contents of the carrier capacities file to the printer. The file is sent to the printer without formatting.
- e. Update File. The user selects Update File at the bottom of the screen to save all changes made to the carrier capacities file.

3.2.8.3 Exit Actions

The user selects Main Menu at the bottom of the screen to exit the screen. If changes have been made and the file not updated, a confirmation screen will be posted with Update File and Disregard Changes button selections. The user must press one of the two selections. The user is returned to the Scheduling & Movement Interface screen.

3.2.8.4 Field Descriptions

The following provides a description of the fields found on this screen:

- a. Carrier Type. 7 alphanumeric characters
- b. Configuration. 5 alphanumeric characters
- c. PAX. Integer (0-99999)
- d. STON. Float (0.0-999999.9)

- e. MTON. Integer (0-9999999)
- f. SQFT. Integer (0-999999)
- g. MBBL. Integer (0-9999999).

3.2.9 USMI Configuration Screen

Figure 5-9 presents the USMI Configuration Screen. This screen allows the user to view and modify several USMI system and USMI Preprocessor settings.

USMI System Settings include:

- a. JOPES Core Tables Database Owner
- b. USMI Primary Key Table Database Owner
- c. Temporary File Directory
- d. USMI System File Directory
- e. Temporary File Retention
- f. Create Redundant Transactions.

USMI Preprocessor Settings include:

- a. Maximum Allowable Time for File Transfer Completion
- b. Maximum Allowable Time Between Receiving Input Files (to send out an E-mail message).

3.2.9.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the USERID will be checked to ensure the user has read/write permissions to the USMI Configuration file. The editable fields will be populated with the current USMI System and USMI Preprocessor settings.

Figure 5-9. USMI Configuration Screen

3.2.9.2 Primary Actions

The following describes the primary actions allowed and edits performed on this screen:

- a. Database Owners. The user may update the database owners of the JOPES Core Tables or of the USMI Primary Key Table.
- b. Directory Locations. The user may update the location of the Temporary File Directory or of the USMI System File Directory.
- c. Temporary File Retention. The user may enter the number of minutes files should be retained in the temporary file directory.
- d. Create Redundant Transactions. The user may turn the redundant transactions flag on or off.

During the transition from the JOPES CSCI on the Honeywell mainframe to the S&M C/S System on the GCCS LAN, an attempt will be made to keep database information consistent between the two systems. Carriers can support multiple OPLANs in S&M C/S System. On the JOPES CSCI resident on the Honeywell mainframe, a carrier supports only one OPLAN, but there can be copies of the carrier under multiple OPLANs. In order to keep the copies of a carrier current on the Honeywell mainframe, duplicate S&M Trans_SM_Carrier_Data Transaction (SCHDETs) and S&M Trans_SM_Div_Chg_Data Transaction (DICHETs) must be created for changes to the carrier's itinerary. The flag in the Configuration File screen should be set to "Yes" during this transition phase. There will be no need for "redundant" transactions after the transition to the GCCS S&M C/S System is complete. At that time, the flag in the Configuration File screen should be set to "No".

- e. Maximum Allowable Times. The user may enter the number of seconds allowed for an input file to be transferred if incomplete and the number of seconds to wait to send an E-mail message indicating a file has not been received.
- f. Print. The user selects the Print Configuration File button at the bottom-right of the screen to send the contents of the USMI Configuration File to the printer. The file is sent to the printer without formatting.
- g. Update File. The user selects Update File at the bottom of the screen to save all changes made to the USMI Configuration File.

3.2.9.3 Exit Actions

The user selects Main Menu at the bottom of the screen to exit the screen. If changes have been made and the file was not updated, a confirmation screen will be posted with Update File and Disregard Changes button selections. The user must press one of the two selections. The user is returned to the Scheduling & Movement Interface screen after making a selection.

3.2.9.4 Field Descriptions

The following provides a description of the fields found on this screen:

- a. Database Owners. 60 alphanumeric characters.
- b. File Directories. 100 alphanumeric characters.
- c. Temporary File Retention (Minutes). Integer (0-60).
- d. Maximum Allowable Times (Seconds). Integer (0-3600).

3.2.10 Activate Cleanup Screen

Figure 5-25 presents the Activate Cleanup Screen. This screen allows the user to cleanup the error, report, and archive file directories. The user can either keep the current file retentions or modify them for this cleanup.

3.2.10.1 Entry Actions

Upon entry to this screen, the USERID will be checked to ensure the user has read permissions to the parameters file and read/write permissions to the error, report, and archive directories.

3.2.10.2 Primary Actions

The following describes the primary actions allowed and edits performed on this screen:

- a. Current File Retention. The user may accept the current file retentions, or modify them for this cleanup.

Figure 5-10. Activate Cleanup Screen

- b. OK. If the OK button is pressed, the error, report, and archive directories are checked to see if any of their files have a date/time stamp older than the current time minus the file retention times. A confirmation screen will be displayed indicating the number of outdated files in the directories. The confirmation screen will have OK and Cancel buttons. If the user presses the OK button on the confirmation screen, the outdated files will be deleted. During the cleanup, the cursor will be changed to a clock icon indicating that the cleanup is in progress. Pressing Cancel on the confirmation screen will place the user back at the USMI - Activate Cleanup screen.

3.2.10.3 Exit Actions

The user selects Main Menu at the bottom of the screen to return to the Scheduling & Movement Interface screen.

3.2.10.4 Field Descriptions

The following provides a description of the fields found on this screen:

- a. File Retention Days. Integer (0-99).
- b. File Retention Hours. Integer (0-23).

3.3 USTC SMI Report

The USTC SMI Report shows the outcome of all transactions that have been through the USTC SMI Main Interface. Because the USTC SMI Main Interface performs a limited validation, a transaction that appears to be good on this report may actually be rejected by XTP. In order to avoid any confusion on the status of a transaction, both the USTC SMI Report and the XTP Report should be examined jointly.

The USTC SMI Report consists of four sections: banner pages; Valid Scheduled Transaction Events; Valid Actual Transaction Events; and Rejected Transactions. Each of these sections are described below. An example of a USTC SMI Report is shown in appendix A.

The USTC SMI Report is set to the highest classification of the OPLANs included in the report.

- a. USTC SMI Report Banner Pages - The USTC SMI Report contains two banner pages. The first banner page shows the name of the report file and report directory, the name of the USERID which initiated the USTC SMI Main

Interface, and the date/time the report was created. A classification safeguard is also included. The second banner page shows the input file to the USTC SMI Main Interface and the limiting and sorting parameters applied. The limiting and sort parameters applied are static and the user is not able to change them.

- b. USTC SMI Valid Scheduled Transaction Events - This section of the report consists of a list of scheduled transactions and a summary page for each OPLAN included in the report. The scheduled transactions include: adding/deleting a carrier; making changes to its planned itinerary; adding/changing/deleting allocations; adding remarks; adding reported ETIC remarks; adding support for an OPLAN to a carrier; and changing the carrier's Mission ID.

Most remarks for each carrier are self-explanatory. However, two of the remarks merit some explanation:

- (1) CARRIER DELETED - MISSION ID CHANGE
CARRIER ADDED - MISSION ID CHANGE

A Carrier on the AMC Global Decision Support System (GDSS) has a separate Mission ID for each of its itinerary legs. These Mission IDs are tied together with a single primary key. This primary key is computer-generated and may not correspond with an actual Mission ID. The Mission ID used in the GCCS Interface is the first onload for that carrier. When a mission is recut on GDSS, the first onload Mission ID may change for the primary key. When this occurs, USTC SMI deletes the carrier with the old Mission ID and adds a carrier with the new Mission ID.

- (2) DIVERTED LEG (International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Geographic Location Code (GEO)/MILSTAMP) IIII/GGGG/MMM ADDED

A diverted leg is a leg which has no associated scheduled times. It will eventually have reported times, but a place-holder scheduled leg is being added. Bogus scheduled times are included in the transaction, but will not show up when the user views the carrier through the S&M screens.

- c. USTC SMI Valid Actual Transaction Events - This section of the report consists of a list of actual transactions and a summary page for each OPLAN included in the report. The actual transactions include: adding/changing/deleting reported times and adding/changing/deleting manifests.
- d. USTC SMI Rejected Transactions - This section of the report consists of a list of problems found with the input transactions from GTN. These problems include: invalid transaction length; invalid transaction location type code;

invalid transaction type code; and OPLAN permissions/nonexistent OPLAN problems.

3.4 USTC SMI Special Processing

The following sections describe special processing designed into the USTC SMI to satisfy various user requirements.

3.4.1 USTC SMI Automatic Remarks

The following remark is automatically added to a carrier for the indicated events where XXXXXXXXXXXX is the old Mission ID and YYYYYYYYYYYY is the new Mission ID:

AUTOMATIC GTN REMARK: Carrier's Mission ID changed from
XXXXXXXXXXXX to YYYYYYYYYY

The following remark is automatically added to a carrier for the indicated events where XXXXXX is the old carrier type and YYYYYYYY is the new carrier type:

AUTOMATIC GTN REMARK: Carrier is changed from XXXXXX to YYYYYYYY

The following remark is automatically added to a carrier for the indicated events where XXXXX is the old carrier configuration code and YYYYYY is the new carrier configuration code:

AUTOMATIC GTN REMARK: Carrier Configuration is changed from XXXXX to
YYYYY

The following remarks are automatically added to a carrier for the indicated events where IIII is the ICAO, GGGG is the GEO, and MMM is the MILSTAMP:

- a. AUTOMATIC GTN REMARK: Leg (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) IIII/GGGG/MMM added
- b. AUTOMATIC GTN REMARK: Leg (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) IIII/GGGG/MMM deleted
- c. AUTOMATIC GTN REMARK: Leg (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) IIII/GGGG/MMM changed to (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) IIII/GGGG/MMM
- d. AUTOMATIC GTN REMARK: Scheduled times changed for this carrier
- e. AUTOMATIC GTN REMARK: Arrival/Departure Reported times received for leg (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) IIII/GGGG/MMM.

3.4.2 USTC SMI Remark Reformatting

Remarks sent by GTN to the USTC SMI must be reformatted. GTN can send a remark up to 255 characters in length and the S&M database allows for remarks up to 104 characters in length. The remark from GTN is reformatted to include: the ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP codes (if the remark is for a specified leg); the scheduled arrival and departure times for the specified leg; and the type of remark. The remark is split into sections to fit into the S&M database remark format.

3.4.3 USTC SMI Allocation/Manifest Processing

When sending allocations, GTN sends a complete set of allocations for the entire carrier. When sending manifests, GTN sends a complete set of manifests for an onload/offload pair. This is acceptable for most carriers, but S&M users need the capability to update allocations and manifests without the fear of them being overwritten or deleted by USTC SMI. A method was designed into USTC SMI to allow the user to indicate that the allocations and manifests cannot be altered by the interface for certain carriers.

USTC SMI will initially populate the carrier comment field with the following message:

"SS: ALLOC/MANI UPDATE FLAGS/CARRIER FROM GTN" (44 characters)

The first character of the comment is the allocation update flag and the second character of the comment is the manifest update flag. An "S" in the flag indicates that system updates through the interface are allowed for allocations/manifests. An "M" in the flag indicates that only manual updates are allowed for allocations/manifests. The USTC SMI Interface keys on the first three characters of the comment. The first two characters are treated as flags if, and only if, the third character of the comment is a ":". If the flags are anything other than "S" or "M", the flags default to "S".

This solution gives the users a way to indicate that allocations and/or manifests should not be altered for the specified carrier. This solution also allows the last 42 characters of the carrier comment to be modified as necessary.

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SECTION 4. ERROR AND E-MAIL MESSAGES

The following paragraphs describe the E-mail messages sent to the USERID(s) specified in the parameters file. This file is maintained via the USTC SMI User Interface.

4.1 File Missing Message

One of the following messages is sent by the USTC SMI Preprocessor to the USERID(s) specified in the parameters file, if one or more files are determined to be missing. This happens whenever a skip in the file sequence numbers occurs. The file sequence numbers are embedded in the names of the files sent from the GTN system.

If the USTC SMI Preprocessor is executing in "normal" mode and a single file is missing:

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: USTC SMI Preprocessor has stopped.
Transactions are not processing. File sequence number # was missing. Please either FTP the missing file from GTN to catalog ./input_transactions and reactivate the USTC SMI Preprocessor or contact the site GCCS Functional Database Manager."

If the USTC SMI Preprocessor is executing in "normal" mode and multiple files are missing:

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: USTC SMI Preprocessor has stopped.
Transactions are not processing. File sequence numbers # - # were missing. Please either FTP the missing files from GTN to catalog ./input_transactions and reactivate the USTC SMI Preprocessor or contact the site GCCS Functional Database Manager."

If one of the above messages is received, the user should obtain the missing file(s) from the GTN system in the directory indicated in section 3.4.1 of this manual. The file should be placed in the ./input_transactions/ directory indicated in section 3.4.2 of this manual. If the file(s) are obtained, the user should reactivate the USTC SMI Preprocessor in "normal" mode. If the file(s) cannot be obtained, the user should reactivate the USTC SMI Preprocessor in "forced" mode.

If the USTC SMI Preprocessor is executing in "forced" mode and the first file is missing:

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: File sequence number # was missing. The USTC SMI Preprocessor was activated in forced mode and the next file was processed ."

If the USTC SMI Preprocessor is executing in "forced" mode and, starting with the first file, multiple files were missing:

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: File sequence numbers # - # were missing. The USTC SMI Preprocessor was activated in forced mode and the next file was processed."

After the USTC SMI Preprocessor processes the first file in "forced" mode, it returns immediately to executing in "normal" mode.

4.2 Functional Permission Message

The following message is sent by the USTC SMI Main Interface to the USERID(s) specified in the parameters file, if the USERID(s) executing the USTC SMI Main Interface does not have JOPES update permissions on GCCS where XXXXXXXXX is the USERID(s) attempting to execute the USTC SMI Main Interface.

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: S&M interface has stopped. User XXXXXXXXX does not have correct functional permissions. Please Investigate."

The USTC SMI Main Interface may be executed in one of two ways. If the USTC SMI Main Interface was executed from the USTC SMI User Interface, obtain JOPES update permissions prior to executing the USTC SMI Main Interface again. If the USTC SMI Main Interface was executed through the USTC SMI Preprocessor, ensure the USERID executing the USTC SMI Preprocessor is "gtnsmint" and "gtnsmint" has JOPES update permissions.

4.3 Incomplete File Message

One of the following messages is sent by the USTC SMI Preprocessor to the USERID(s) specified in the parameters file, if the input file from GTN is determined to be incomplete where XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX is the name of the incomplete file.

If the USTC SMI Preprocessor is executing in "normal" mode and a file is incomplete:

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: USTC SMI Preprocessor has stopped. Transactions are not processing. File XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX was incomplete. Please either FTP the incomplete file from GTN to catalog ./input_transactions and reactivate the USTC SMI Preprocessor or contact the site GCCS Functional Database Manager."

If the USTC SMI Preprocessor is executing in "forced" mode and a file is incomplete:

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: File XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX was incomplete. The USTC SMI Preprocessor was activated in forced mode and the file was processed as is."

After the USTC SMI Preprocessor processes the first file in "forced" mode, it returns immediately to executing in "normal" mode.

4.4 Excessive Time Elapsed Message

The following message is sent by the USTC SMI Preprocessor to the USERID(s) specified in the parameters file if an input file has not been received from GTN for over an hour, where XX is the number of hours and YY is the number of minutes elapsed since an input file was received from GTN.

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: A file has not been received from GTN for XX hour(s) and YY minutes. Please investigate."

GTN sends an input file to GCCS at the end of each GTN update cycle. Currently, GTN goes through an update cycle approximately every 15 minutes. If over an hour has passed since a file was received from GTN, several possibilities should be investigated: GTN could be down, the communications between GTN and GCCS could be at fault, the USTC SMI Preprocessor might be checking the incorrect directory for input files, or GTN could be sending the files to an incorrect directory.

4.5 File Processed Message

The following message is sent by the USTC SMI Main Interface to the USERID(s) specified in the parameters file after successfully processing an input file from GTN where XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX is the file processed by the USTC SMI Main Interface:

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: S&M Interface has successfully processed file XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX".

4.6 USTC SMI Preprocessor Stopped Message

The following message is sent by the USTC SMI Preprocessor to the USERID(s) specified in the parameters file whenever it is terminated or aborted:

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: S&M Interface Preprocessor has stopped. Transactions are not processing. Please investigate."

If the user did not stop the USTC SMI Preprocessor, several items may be checked prior to initiating it again. The user should check the /h/smint/progs/flat_file/pre_processor.out file and the /h/smint/flat_file/errors directory for any error messages or error files.

4.7 USTC SMI Main Interface Stopped Message

The following message is sent by the USTC SMI Main Interface whenever it aborts:

"S&M INTERFACE MESSAGE: S&M Interface has stopped. Transactions are not processing. Please investigate."

The user should check the /h/smint/progs/errors directory for any error files.

SECTION 5. NOTES

5.1 Acronyms

AFB	Air Force Base
AMC	Air Mobility Command (formerly MAC)
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
APOE	Aerial Port of Embarkation
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
C2	Command and Control
C/S	Client/Server
CCF	Consolidated Computer Facility
CCITT	Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephone
CDRL	Contract Data Requirements List
CSCI	Computer Software Configuration Item
CSMA/CD	Carrier-Sensed Multiple Access with Collision Detection
DICHET	S&M Trans_SM_Div_Chg_Data Transaction
DCA	Defense Communications Agency (now DISA)
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency (formerly DCA)
DOD	Department of Defense
E-mail	Electronic Mail
EOF	End Of File
ETIC	Estimated Time In Commission
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
FRAG	Fragmentation Code
FRN	Force Requirement Number
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GB	Gigabyte
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GDSS	Global Decision Support System
GEO	Geographic Location Code
GOSIP	Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile
GTN	Global Transportation Network
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICD	Interface Control Document
ID	Identification/Identifier
IDD	Interface Design Document
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers

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IP	Internet Protocol/Interface Processor
IRS	Interface Requirements Specification
ISO	International Standards Organization
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JUH-MTF	Joint User Handbook for Message Text Formats
LAN	Local Area Network
MAC	Military Airlift Command (now AMC)
MB	Megabyte
Mb/s	Megabits per second
MDS	Model Design Series
MILNET	Military Network
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures
MM	Maintenance Manual
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
MTON	Measurement Ton
NIC	Network Information Center
NIS	Network Information Services
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OSI	Open System Interconnection
PAX	Passengers
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POL	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
PROVORG	Providing Organization
S&M	Scheduling and Movement
S&M C/S	Scheduling and Movement System on the Client/Server Platform
SCHDET	S&M Trans_SM_Carrier_Data Transaction
SDD	Software Design Document
SMI	Scheduling and Movement Interface
SQFT	Square Feet
SSS	System/Segment Specification
STD	Standard

STON	Short Ton
STR	Software Test Report
SUM	Software Maintenance Manual
TCC	Transportation Component Command
TCGT	USTRANSCOM, GTN Program Management Office
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TELNET	Telecommunications Network
TP	Transaction Processor
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data
ULN	Unit Line Number
USERID	User Identification
USMTF	United States Message Text Format
USTCR	United States Transportation Command Regulation
USTC SMI	United States Transportation Command/Transportation Component Commands Scheduling and Movement Interface
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
WAN	Wide Area Network
XTP	External Transaction Processor

5.2 **Glossary**

Active Mission. A mission that is currently in operation.

Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD). A station serving as an authorized port to process and clear aircraft and traffic for entrance to the country where located.

Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE). A station serving as an authorized port to process and clear aircraft and traffic for departure from the country where located.

Air Cargo. Stores, equipment, or vehicles which do not form part of the aircraft and are either part or all of its payload.

Air Mobility Command (AMC). AMC is the airlift component command of USTRANSCOM; formerly the Military Airlift Command (MAC).

American National Standards Institute (ANSI). This organization is responsible for approving U.S. standards in many areas, including computers and communications. Standards approved by this organization are often called ANSI standards (e.g., ANSI C is the version of the C language approved by ANSI).

Application Layer. Layer 7 of the International Standards Organization/Open Systems Interconnection (ISO/OSI) Basic Reference Model allows for protocols and services required by particular user-designed application processes. Functions satisfying particular user requirements are contained in this layer. Representation and transfer of information necessary to communicate between applications are the responsibility of the lower layers.

Call Sign. The name assigned to a mission or aircraft while operating on a mission.

Computer System. Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. This includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, and services, including support services and related resources.

Data Element. A basic unit of information having a unique meaning and subcategories (data items) of distinct units or values. Examples of data elements are military personnel grade, sex, race, geographic locations, and military unit.

Data Link Layer. Layer 2 of the ISO/OSI Basic Reference Model. This layer provides communication between two or more (multicast service) adjacent systems. The data link layer performs frame formatting, error checking, addressing, and other functions necessary to ensure accurate data transmission between adjacent systems. The data link layer can operate in conjunction with several different access methods in the physical layer.

Database. A collection of interrelated data stored together with controlled redundancy to serve one or more applications.

Ethernet. A 10-megabytes (MBs) standard for Local Area Networks (LANs), initially developed by Xerox and later refined by Digital, Intel, and Xerox. All hosts are connected to a coaxial cable where they contend for network access using a Carrier-Sensed Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) paradigm.

Government Open System Interconnection Profile (GOSIP). The definition and description of common data communications protocols which enable systems developed by different vendors to interoperate and enable the users of different applications on these systems to exchange information. Compliance with GOSIP Version 2, FIPS 146-1 is mandatory for systems acquired after 3 October 1992.

Host. A computer which allows users to communicate with other host computers on a network. Individual users communicate by using application programs, such as Electronic Mail (E-mail), TELNET, and File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

Host Address. See internet address.

Hostname. The name given to a computer system.

Institute of Electronics and Electrical Engineers (IEEE). A standards-setting body specifying data communications standards.

Integrated Database. A database of logically integrated entities, relationships, and attributes created after analysis of an information model.

Interface Design Document (IDD). The IDD specifies the detailed design for one or more interfaces between one or more CSCIs and other configuration items or critical items. The IDD and its companion IRS serve to communicate and control interface design decisions to the Government. Upon completion of a Physical Configuration Audit, the IDD becomes a part of the Product Baseline. The IDD is used by the contractor as the basis for software design of the interface(s) and is used by the Government to assess the design of the interfaces documented in the IRS.

Interface Requirements Specification (IRS). The IRS specifies the requirements for one or more interfaces between one or more CSCIs and other configuration items or critical items. It also specifies the requirements for the interface(s) and enables the Government to assess whether the implementation of the interface(s) complies with those requirements. Upon Government approval and authentication, the IRS becomes the joint configuration control device for the interface(s) and becomes part of the Allocated Baseline. The IRS is used by the contractor(s) as the basis for development of the interface(s).

Interface. The functional and physical characteristics required to exist at a common boundary.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Code. A four-character alphabetical location code of fixed aeronautical stations, worldwide.

International Standards Organization (ISO). A voluntary, nontreaty organization founded in 1946 responsible for creating international standards in many areas, including computers and communications. Its members are the national standards organizations of the 89 member countries, including ANSI for the United States.

internet. While an internet is a network, the term "internet" is usually used to refer to a collection of networks interconnected with routers.

internet address. An Internet Protocol (IP) address that uniquely identifies a node on an internet. An Internet address (capital "I") uniquely identifies a node on the Internet.

Internet Protocol (IP). The network layer for the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Protocol Suite. It is a connectionless, best-effort packet switching protocol.

Intransit Visibility. The process of gathering and maintaining information on the location, status, predicted movement, and availability of unit personnel, unit cargo, and medical

patients. Also includes information about refueling, medical crews, noncrew attendants; nonunit resupply cargo including all classes of sustainment materiel and consumables; nonunit replacement personnel and retrograde shipments of materiel; and personnel while the materiel or personnel are in transit.

IP address. The 32-bit address defined by the IP in Standard 5, usually represented in dotted decimal notation.

Itinerary. This entity describes the sequential routing stops transited by a carrier in transporting a movement requirement.

Julian Date. A three-digit number representing the accumulated day of the calendar year (DDD, January 1 = 001). Often augmented with the associated year (e.g., YDDD, YYDDD, or YYYYDDD)

Layer. Communication networks for computers may be organized as a set of more or less independent protocols, each in a different layer (also called level). The lowest layer governs direct host-to-host communication between the hardware at different hosts; the highest consists of user applications. Each layer builds on the layer beneath it. For each layer, programs at different hosts use protocols appropriate to the layer to communicate with each other. TCP/IP has five layers of protocols; OSI has seven. The advantages of different layers of protocols is that the methods of passing information from one layer to another are specified clearly as part of the protocol suite, and changes within a protocol layer are prevented from affecting the other layers. This greatly simplifies the task of designing and maintaining communication programs.

Leg. A defined portion of a mission consisting of departure from one location and an arrival at another location.

Local Area Network (LAN). A data network intended to serve an area of only a few square kilometers or less. Because the network is known to cover only a small area, optimization can be made in the network signal protocols that permit data rates up to 100 MBs.

Mission. A set of related departure and arrival events.

Mission Number. A code assigned to a specific mission, using up to 12 alphanumeric characters.

Mission Type. This entity describes the categories into which missions or voyages can be separated.

Model Design Series (MDS). A code used to identify the type of an aircraft.

Network. A computer network is a data communications system which interconnects computer systems at various different sites. A network may be composed of any combination of local area networks, metropolitan area networks, or wide area networks.

Network Address. The network portion of an IP address. For a class A network, the network address is the first byte of the IP address. For a class B network, the network address is the first two bytes of the IP address. For a class C network, the network address is the first three bytes of the IP address. In each case, the remainder is the host address. In the Internet, assigned network addresses are globally unique.

Network Information Services (NIS). A set of services, generally provided by a Network Information Center (NIC), to assist users in using the network.

Network Layer. Layer 3 of the ISO/OSI Basic Reference Model. This layer provides message routing and relaying between end systems on the same network or on interconnected networks, independent of the transport protocol used. The network layer may also provide hop-by-hop network service enhancements, flow control, and load leveling. Services provided by the network layer are independent of the distance separating interconnected networks.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). United States Government body which provides assistance in developing standards. Formerly the National Bureau of Standards.

Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). A suite of protocols designed by ISO committees to be the international standard computer network architecture.

Operator. The operator of a carrier.

Operation Plan. This entity describes an action whose execution was approved by DOD.

OSI Reference Model. A seven-layer structure designed to describe computer network architectures and the way data passes through them. This model was developed by the ISO in 1978 to clearly define the interfaces in multivendor networks, and to provide users of those networks with conceptual guidelines in the construction of such networks.

Packet. The unit of data sent across a network. "Packet" is a generic term used to describe a unit of data at all levels of the protocol stack, but it is most correctly used to describe application data units.

Packet Switching. A communications paradigm in which packets (messages) are individually routed between hosts, with no previously established communication path.

Password. A protected word or string of characters which identifies or authenticates a user for access to a specific system, data set, file, record, and so forth.

Physical Layer. Layer 1 of the ISO/OSI Basic Reference Model. This layer provides a physical connection for transmission of data between data link entities. Physical layer entities perform electrical encoding and decoding of the data for transmission over a medium and regulate access to the physical network.

Presentation Layer. Layer 6 of the ISO/OSI Basic Reference Model. This layer specifies or, optionally, negotiates the way information is represented for exchange entities. The presentation layer provides the representation of: (1) data transferred between application entities, (2) the data structure that the application entities use, and (3) operations on the structure of the data. The presentation layer is concerned only with the syntax of the transferred data. The meaning of the data is known only to the application entities and not to the presentation layer.

Protocol. A formal description of message formats and the rules two computers must follow to exchange those messages. Protocols can describe low-level details of machine-to-machine interfaces (e.g., the order in which bits and bytes are sent across a wire) or high-level exchanges between allocation programs (e.g., the way in which two programs transfer a file across the Internet). Also, a set of semantic and syntactic rules that determine the behavior of entities in performing communication functions.

Route Set. A sequence of missions flying the same route at the same time on different days within a given month.

Security. The protection of computer hardware, software, and data from accidental or malicious access, use, modification, destruction, or disclosure. Tools for the maintenance of security are focused on availability, confidentiality, and integrity.

Sensitive Data. Data designated by a knowledgeable authority to require protection because any unauthorized disclosure, alteration, loss, or destruction could cause damage. It includes both classified and sensitive unclassified data.

Sensitive Unclassified Information. Information requiring protection due to the risk and magnitude of harm or loss that could result from unauthorized disclosure, alteration, loss, data or destruction. The term includes records about individuals requiring protection under the Privacy Act, proprietary data, information not releasable under the Freedom of Information Act, and DOD and Air Force data that affect the mission.

Session Layer. Layer 5 of the ISO/OSI Basic Reference Model. This layer allows cooperating application entities to organize and synchronize conversation and to manage data exchange. To transfer the data, session connections use transport connections. During a session, session services are used by application entities to regulate dialogue by ensuring an orderly message exchange on the session connection.

Software. The programs, procedures, rules, and any associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a data processing system.

Specification. A document that prescribes, in a complete, precise, verifiable manner, the requirements, design, behavior, or characteristics of a system or system component.

Standard. A document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, providing for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines, or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.

Station. The U.S. Air Force term for a location identified by an ICAO code.

Subnet. A portion of a network, which may be a physically independent network segment, which shares a network address with other portions of the network and is distinguished by a subnet number. A subnet is to a network what a network is to an internet.

Subnet Address. The subnet portion of an IP address. In a subnetted network, the host portion of an IP address is split into a subnet portion and a host portion using an address (subnet) mask.

System. An assembly of computer hardware, software, or firmware configured to classify, sort, calculate, compute, summarize, transmit, store, control, or receive data. A system may consist of a single stand-alone computer or word processor.

System Software. Application-independent software which supports the use of application software and manages the resources of the application platform.

TCP/IP Protocol Suite. Transmission Control Protocol over Internet Protocol. This is a common shorthand which refers to the suite of transport and application protocols which run over IP.

Telecommunications Network (TELNET). TELNET is the Internet Standard protocol for remote terminal connection service.

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD). This entity describes the planned, time phased deployment of forces, both unit and nonunit, in support of an operation plan.

Transceiver. A device or circuit that transmits and receives signals or data.

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). An Internet Standard transport layer protocol. It is connection-oriented and stream-oriented.

Transport Layer. Layer 4 of the ISO/OSI Basic Reference Model. Connection-oriented service providing reliable, transparent transfer of data between cooperating session entities. The transport layer entities optimize the available network services to provide the performance required by each session entity. Optimization is constrained by the overall demands of concurrent session entities and by the quality and capacity of the network

services available to the transport layer entities. In the connection-oriented transport service, transport connections have end-to-end significance where the ends are defined as corresponding session entities in communicating end systems. Connection-oriented transport protocols regulate flow, detect and correct errors, and multiplex data on an end-to-end basis. The transport layer also supports a simple connectionless transport service.

Unit Line Number (ULN). A seven-character alphanumeric code uniquely identifying each force requirement in a JOPES/GCCS OPLAN database. It is made up of three elements: a Force Requirement Number (FRN), a Fragmentation Code (FRAG), and an Insert Code.

United States Message Text Format (USMTF). USMTF maintains reporting procedures, information exchange control, and message standards which are applicable to all character-oriented message text format used in support of joint and combined operations. USMTF also addresses messages from national and allied reporting systems.

UNIX. A multitasking, multiuser operating system. Trademark of AT&T.

VAX. Digital Equipment Corporation's Virtual Address eXtension architecture.

Wide Area Network (WAN). A network, usually constructed with serial lines, which covers a large geographic area.

X.400. A 1984 set of message handling standards adopted by Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT). The standards include delivery notification, disclosure of other recipients, explicit conversion (Message Transfer Service), grade of delivery selection, hold for delivery, prevention of nondelivery notification, probe, stored message alert, and stored message automatic forward.

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UNCLASSIFIED	
REPORT NUMBER: USMI-01	
REPORT DTG: 131350ZNOV95	

* USTRANSCOM/TCC S&M INTERFACE REPORT *	
* INPUT FILE: ./input_transactions/GTN_950119141521001 *	

LIMITING PARAMETERS APPLIED	SORT PARAMETERS APPLIED
-----	-----
NONE	SCHEDULED/ACTUAL
	OPLAN
	CARRIER ID
UNCLASSIFIED	

Figure A-1. (Part 2 of 9)

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REPORT NUMBER: USMI-01 REPORT DTG: 131350ZNOV95		UNCLASSIFIED	
		USTRANSCOM/TCC S&M INTERFACE REPORT	- VALID SCHEDULED TRANSACTION EVENTS
OPLAN 120AK			
	CARRIER ID -----	REMARKS -----	
	AMUA02165135	CARRIER ADDED DIVERTED LEG (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) KDOV/FJXT/DOV ADDED	
	BQBVHG700101	CARRIER ADDED ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) KDOV/FJXT/DOV OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OKBK/MMDN/KWI ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED: T8AFA ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) EDAF/GYRK/FRF OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) LICZ/VRJT/SIZ ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED: T8CCA ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OKBK/MMDN/KWI OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OBBI/ATXK/BAH ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED: TAA1B SCHEDULED REMARKS ADDED REMARKS FOR (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)LICZ/VRJT/SIZ ADDED REPORT ETIC REMARK ADDED REPORT ETIC REMARK ADDED	
	BQBVHG700135	SUPPORT FOR OPLAN ADDED TO CARRIER ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) KDOV/FJXT/DOV OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OKBK/MMDN/KWI ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED: T8AFA ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) EDAF/GYRK/FRF OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) LICZ/VRJT/SIZ ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED: T8CCA ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OKBK/MMDN/KWI OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OBBI/ATXK/BAH ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED: TAA1B	
	BQBVHG700136	CARRIER DELETED	
	BQBVHG700137	CARRIER DELETED - MISSION ID CHANGE	
	BQBVHG800137	CARRIER ADDED - MISSION ID CHANGE	
	BQBVHG800137	CARRIER CAPACITIES, TYPE, OR CONFIGURATION CHANGED	
Page 1			
UNCLASSIFIED			

Figure A-1. (Part 3 of 9)

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UNCLASSIFIED	
REPORT NUMBER: USMI-01	
REPORT DTG: 131350ZNOV95	OPLAN 120AK: SUMMARY OF VALID SCHEDULED TRANSACTIONS

*	*
OPLAN 120AK: SUMMARY OF VALID SCHEDULED TRANSACTIONS	
*	*

SUMMARY FOR OPLAN 120AK	
VALID SCHEDULED INPUT RECORDS PROCESSED THIS RUN:	20 *
CARRIERS ADDED	2
CARRIERS WITH OPLAN SUPPORT ADDED:	1
CARRIERS WITH OPLAN SUPPORT DELETED:	0
CARRIERS DELETED:	1
MISSION ID CHANGE:	
CARRIERS ADDED - MISSION ID CHANGE:	1
CARRIERS DELETED - MISSION ID CHANGE:	1
CARRIERS WITH SCHEDULED ITINERARIES CHANGES:	1
CARRIERS WITH CAPACITIES, TYPE OR CONFIGURATION CHANGES:	1
CARRIERS WITH ALLOCATION MODIFICATIONS:	
CARRIERS WITH ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED:	2
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED:	6
CARRIERS WITH ALLOCATIONS DELETED:	0
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS DELETED:	0
CARRIERS WITH REMARKS ADDED:	1
CARRIERS WITH REPORT ETIC REMARKS ADDED:	1
* NOTE: A SINGLE RECORD MAY GENERATE MORE OR LESS THAN ONE S&M TRANSACTION	
Page 2	
UNCLASSIFIED	

Figure A-1. (Part 4 of 9)

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UNCLASSIFIED	
REPORT NUMBER: USMI-01 REPORT DTG: 131350ZNOV95	USTRANSCOM/TCC S&M INTERFACE REPORT - VALID SCHEDULED TRANSACTION EVENTS
OPLAN 135AB	
CARRIER ID -----	REMARKS -----
AMUA02165135	REMARKS FOR (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)KDOV/FJXT/DOV ADDED
Page 3	
UNCLASSIFIED	

Figure A-1. (Part 5 of 9)

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UNCLASSIFIED	
REPORT NUMBER: USMI-01	
REPORT DTG: 131350ZNOV95	OPLAN 135AB: SUMMARY OF VALID SCHEDULED TRANSACTIONS

*	*
OPLAN 135AB: SUMMARY OF VALID SCHEDULED TRANSACTIONS	
*	*

SUMMARY FOR OPLAN 135AB	
VALID SCHEDULED INPUT RECORDS PROCESSED THIS RUN:	1 *
CARRIERS ADDED	0
CARRIERS WITH OPLAN SUPPORT ADDED:	0
CARRIERS WITH OPLAN SUPPORT DELETED:	0
CARRIERS DELETED:	0
MISSION ID CHANGE:	
CARRIERS ADDED - MISSION ID CHANGE:	0
CARRIERS DELETED - MISSION ID CHANGE:	0
CARRIERS WITH SCHEDULED ITINERARIES CHANGES:	0
CARRIERS WITH CAPACITIES, TYPE OR CONFIGURATION CHANGES:	0
CARRIERS WITH ALLOCATION MODIFICATIONS:	
CARRIERS WITH ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED:	0
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS ADDED/CHANGED:	0
CARRIERS WITH ALLOCATIONS DELETED:	0
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS DELETED:	0
CARRIERS WITH REMARKS ADDED:	1
CARRIERS WITH REPORT ETIC REMARKS ADDED:	0
* NOTE: A SINGLE RECORD MAY GENERATE MORE OR LESS THAN ONE S&M TRANSACTION	
Page 4	
UNCLASSIFIED	

Figure A-1. (Part 6 of 9)

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UNCLASSIFIED		
REPORT NUMBER: USMI-01 REPORT DTG: 131350ZNOV95	USTRANSCOM/TCC S&M INTERFACE REPORT	- VALID ACTUAL TRANSACTION EVENTS
OPLAN 120AK		
CARRIER ID -----	REMARKS -----	
BQBVHG700101	REPORTED DEPARTURE 940480813 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)KDOV/FJXT/DOV ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) KDOV/FJXT/DOV OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) EDAF/GYRK/FRF MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED: T8AFA REPORTED DEPARTURE 940481917 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)EDAF/GYRK/FRF REPORTED ARRIVAL 940482200 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)LICZ/VRJT/SIZ ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) EDAF/GYRK/FRF OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) LICZ/VRJT/SIZ MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED: OTHER REPORTED DEPARTURE 000000000 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)LICZ/VRJT/SIZ REPORTED ARRIVAL 940490415 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)OKBK/MMDN/KWI ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) LICZ/VRJT/SIZ OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OKBK/MMDN/KWI MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED: DDA040 DDA030 DDA020 ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OKBK/MMDN/KWI OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OBBI/ATXK/BAH MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED: OTHER REPORTED DEPARTURE 940490747 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)OBBI/ATXK/BAH REPORTED ARRIVAL 940490850 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)OMFJ/FUAE/FUJ REPORTED ARRIVAL 940500648 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)OBBI/ATXK/BAH REPORTED ARRIVAL 940500913 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)OKBK/MMDN/KWI REPORTED ARRIVAL 940501650 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)LICZ/VRJT/SIZ	
BQBVHG700135	ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) KDOV/FJXT/DOV OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) EDAF/GYRK/FRF MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED: T8AFA ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) EDAF/GYRK/FRF OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) LICZ/VRJT/SIZ MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED: OTHER REPORTED DEPARTURE 000000000 FOR LOCATION (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP)LICZ/VRJT/SIZ ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) LICZ/VRJT/SIZ OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OKBK/MMDN/KWI MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED: DDA040 DDA030 DDA020 ONLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OKBK/MMDN/KWI OFFLOAD (ICAO/GEO/MILSTAMP) OBBI/ATXK/BAH MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED: OTHER	
Page 5		
UNCLASSIFIED		

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UNCLASSIFIED	
REPORT NUMBER: USMI-01	
REPORT DTG: 131350ZNOV95	OPLAN 120AK: SUMMARY OF VALID ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS

*	*
OPLAN 120AK: SUMMARY OF VALID ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS	
*	*

SUMMARY FOR OPLAN 120AK	
VALID ACTUAL INPUT RECORDS PROCESSED THIS RUN:	34 *
CARRIERS WITH REPORTED ARRIVAL TIMES:	1
TOTAL REPORTED ARRIVAL TIMES:	6
CARRIERS WITH REPORTED DEPARTURE TIMES:	2
TOTAL REPORTED DEPARTURE TIMES:	5
CARRIERS WITH MANIFEST MODIFICATIONS:	
CARRIERS WITH MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED:	2
TOTAL MANIFESTS ADDED/CHANGED:	12
CARRIERS WITH MANIFESTS DELETED:	0
TOTAL MANIFESTS DELETED:	0
* NOTE: A SINGLE RECORD MAY GENERATE MORE OR LESS THAN ONE S&M TRANSACTION	
Page 6	
UNCLASSIFIED	

Figure A-1. (Part 8 of 9)

```

UNCLASSIFIED

*****
*****
*****
***** End of Report:   USTRANSCOM/TCC S&M INTERFACE REPORT *****
*****
***** For User:    gtmsmint *****
*****
***** Number of Pages in Report:  6 *****
*****
***** Date/Time Report was Finished:  131350ZNOV95 *****
*****
*****
*****
*****
*****

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